MAYOR COOPER'S COUP D'ETAT.

Sensation Among the Politicians at the Chief Magistrate's Action.

THREATENED APPEAL TO THE COURTS.

How the Evidence Against the Street Cleaning Department Was Collected.

GAMBLING DENS DISCOVERED

Can Officials Be Removed Without Indictment and Trial?

All day yesterday the politicians who frequent the City Hall were in a blaze of excitement. The anticipated tameness of the investigation into the truth pated tameness of the investigation.

of the charges made against Police Commissioners

Smith, Nichols and Erhardt had developed into a series of exciting scenes between Mayor Cooper and two of the counsel of General Smith—Messrs. Bart-lett and Ecclesine. This fact alone would be ordharily sufficient to set agog the tongues of the average politician, but when the state of uncertainty as to what future developments would take place was added to this it cannot be wondered at that the City Fathers and everybody interested in politics should talk excitedly and incessantly of nothing but the "trouble" of the municipal guar

THE DAY'S GRACE. At the close of yesterday's hearing the Mayor gave the accused Commissioners to understand that if they desired to present any further defence to his four hours." The time expired yesterdayafternoon, at half-past two o'clock, but His Honor said that he sceive anything that might be sent to him y the Commissioners, even though it came "an our or so" after the specified time. No communi-ation was presented up to the time of the closing of

ne of his first acts was to begin a thorough and comor the city government. His annual age to the Common Council did not con-any special suggestions as to the management of the city government. His Honor stating that he would wait until he had become familiar with the luties of his office, as well as of the workings of the the Mayor, through various let-lished in the HERALD "Complaint Book," came into the possession of facts that led him to believe that inefficiency on the part of the Commissioners of Police existed to an alarming degree. This appeared to be more especially the case in the Street Cleaning Bureau. For the purpose of obtaining personal knowledge on the subject of the complaints made by citizens through the HEMALD His Honor one day hit upon a ight ides. Calling some of the clerks and attachés his office about him, as he lolled back in his swingng arm chair, he thus addressed them :--

"I have been thinking of trying to get at the bot-m of these charges against the Police Commissionrs, but I am of opinion that the best way to do so is

"But," ventured an auditor, "you will be known. countenance of the Mayor will be recognized nd you may get into trouble."
"That's so," mused His Honor; "but then," he

lonly cried, "a black slouch hat and some other

ent was a clincher, and it was then and there ed that His Honor should examine into the mong the streets visited were Murray, Greenwich, Zashington, Liberty, Albany, Morris, William, Zater, Maiden lane, Roosevelt, Cherry, James, Oak, hatham, Baxter, Hester, Mulberry, Ninth avenue, aces, with the exception of some portions of Grand reet, Maiden lane and Liberty street, were found in

On the 11th of March Mr. Morris K. Josup sent a communication to Mayor Cooper in which he drew attention to the unclean condition of several down-town streets, and said that he thought some action should be taken in the matter. The Mayor requested ce of Mr. Jesup on the afternoon of larch 12, and the two gentlemen, in company with lessrs. Henry G. Pellew and William E. Dodge, Jr., tion. A large mass of memoranda was taken on this as on every previous trip, which was subsequently collated in the form of a report. It was signed by the four examiners and was left in Mr. Cooper's pos-

comion.

OAMILING HOURIS.

In making what may be called the street cleaning examinations Mayor Cooper did not at all times wear his slouched hat or the pair of gold eyeglasses—the latter provided in order to render has diaguise more perfect. The hat and glasses were not brought into frequent requisition until His Honor made the discovery that there were gambling houses in this city. It is also darkly hinted that the heavy black cloak was often used in the midnight excursions into the precincts where faround other skin games reign supreme. The Mayor was often accompanied by friends, and the party, in various ways, it is said, not only obtained facts about the existence of gambling places, but also came into possession of the "ways" by which the proprietors or "runners" managed to escape being "troubled" by the police. In reference to all these matters the Mayor, anticipating a demand on the part of the Police Commissioners for specific charges, had determined to examine each of the accused officials on the accumulation of facts that he had gathered.

They wouldn't have IT.

But the Commissioners apparently did not like this

the accumulation of facts that he had gathered.

But the Commissioners apparently did not like this mode of procedure, and by advice of counsel declined to answer all questions relating to specific charges of inelheiency or neglect to perform their duty. His Honor has had prepared complete tabular statements of the doings of the Police Board for many years past; the proceedings at each meeting of the Commissioners, as well as what has been done at the sessions of the Health Board, of which the president of the Police Department is ex officio a member. The number of arrests and convictions was made a special feature of the compliation. It was found that the arrests had steadily decreased in number, but no tact or statement could be found to uphoid the opinion that crime had correspondingly decreased.

Mayor Cooper's visitors yesterday included many candidates for the prospective vacancies in the Police Board. Among those who called were Mr. Thatcher M. Adams, Nelson J. Waterbury, Samuel D. Babcock, Robert B. Mooney, Corporation Counsel Whitney and John B. Haskin. Late in the evening Mr. Maurice J. Powers made his appearance, and, with several other gentlemen, enjoyed a quiet conference with the Mayor. A report was in circulation that Mr. Powers would carry the papers in the case of the Commissioners up to Albany last evening, but it was stated on good authority that this would not be done until to-day.

the done until to-day.

WHAT MR. KELLY THINKS.

Compirelier Kelly was visited by a Herrafte reporter yesterday for the purpose of asking his opinion as to the proposed removal of the Commissioners. Mr. Kelly said that it seemed to him that the hearing had not been of such a character as should have been allowed the officials. It looked very much to him as if there was some understanding between the Mayor and Governor Robinson.

This was all he cared to say about the matter.

THE COMMISSIONERS LINE OF DEFENCE.

In the present omergency the Police Commissioners are commissing the role of Mark Tapicy, and are coming out strong under their difficulties. They were engaged yesterday in consultation with their

The disdainful silence on the part of the Commis

power to not only remove Mr. Wheeler on the ground that he is filling an unexpired term, but also that it is not necessary that his successor should be confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. Those who set up this claim base it on section 3 of the Laws of 1874, chapter 300, which is amendatory of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873. The section referred to me as

chapter 300, which is amendatory of chapter 350 of the Laws of 1873. The section referred to media as follows:—

Sacrion 3. The Mayor of said city shall hereafter appoint, without confirmation of the Board of Aldermen, a person or persons to fill any vacancy or vacancies which now exist or may hereafter occur from death, resignation or cause other than the expiration of the full term in any office to which, by the provisions of section 25 of chapter 330 of the Laws of 1873, he is empowered to appoint by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen.

"That section," said Mr. Ruffus F. Andrews, to whose attention it was called by the Herald Preporter, "was drawn by George Bliss when he was counsel to the Police Board, to meet just such peculiar cases. It is my opinion that if Mayor Cooper removes Mr. Erhardt the latter will go before the Governor and nullify the Mayor's section. The Mayor's proper course is to appoint the successors of Mesars. Wheeler and Erhardt, and not remove the latter."

Corporation Counsel Whitney was absent when the reporter called, but one of his assistants gave his individual opinion as a lawyer on the subject, while not wishing to have it quowed as an official declaration. "Mr. Erhardt," said he, "can be removed, in my opinion, the same as any other Commissioner appointed under the charter. His successor must be nominated to and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, except in cases where vacancies exist and the appointed to and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, except in cases where vacancies exist and the appointed to and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, except in cases where the total the subject of the simply holding over, his term having expired, until his successor shall be appointed. Whoever that successor may be will be appointed for six years from the date of his confirmation by the Board of Aldermen."

Precisely a similar issue was developed in the trial

DAVID DUDLEY FIRLD'S OPINION.

Precisely a similar issue was developed in the trial of Messrs. Wheeler, Ethardt and Nichols before Mayor Ely, in December, 1877. David Dudley Field, who appeared for Mr. Erhardt at that time, address-

Precisely a similar issue was developed in a series of Mesers. Wheeler, Erhardt and Nichols before Mayor Ely, in December, 1877. David Dudley Field, who appeared for Mr. Erhardt at that time, addressing the Mayor, said:—

"There are three Commissioners who are charged with dereliction of duty and whom it is sought to remove. " " Mr. Erhardt, as you know, is not now holding a term of office. He is merely holding over. His term of office has expired. You have power to fill it at any moment; but you can only fill it with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. Now it cannot be possible that by any contrivance you can deprive the Aldermen of the power of saying who shall be his successor. You have but to send in a name and get their approval, and Mr. Erhardt's power ceases on the instant. In point of fact, he is not a Commissioner of Police in the proper sense of the word at this time; he is a person who has been Commissioner, and who holds over, as it is commonly expressed. In other words, he exercises, at interim, the functions of the office pending your movements to put in a successor, with the approbation of that department of the city government to which is given the right to agree or disagree with you in the selection of a successor. Now, sir, that we may not be misunderstood, we beg to say that we dony in toto your right to interfere with Mr. Erhardt in any way whatever, except by doing what you might have done long ago—nominate a successor to the Board of Aldermen, whose prerogative it is to say whether the office shall be thus filled. And if you could by any means escape that check upon your power by this removal, as it is called, for cause, you would be enabled to defeat an important profision of the city charter."

Police Commissioner Smith was called upon at his residence in Forty-first street last evening by the reporter. He was found seated in his library smoking, and appeared to be taking the turn of affairs in the most phicosophical manner imaginable. The General was asked if he had anything which he

turn me out with mud on me against—(and he paused and added very deliberately)—what he will encounter politically in the future by the operation. I have heard a rumor that James Daly and John Fox have been selected to go into the Board. Tilden is a sharp man, and probably knows what he is about."

"What have you to say about Captain Williams or about the street-cleaning quasition?

"What I could say about Captain Williams had better be left unsaid until his trial, if we are to be left there to try him. About street cleaning I am willing to make a statement, and, you can depend upon it, fur will be made to fiy' in certain quarters after the disclisure. The street cleaning business has always been the point of attack on the part of every Mayor whenever he wished to get at any one in the Police Board. Mayor Cooper's interpretation of the section of the charter respecting street cleaning is very different from that of good lawyers who have examined the subject. During my life I have had a good deal to do with admistrative service, and some subjects I have made a study of. One or these was this matter. After careful observation and inquiry I came to the conclusion that the only way the work could be done efficiently and economically was by contract. The only conditions in the case would be to have the provisions a the contract sufficiently stringent and the supervision honest. I made an effort to get the work dom for 1879 by contract.

opinion, New York city can ever be kept decently clean.

CONSPIRING WITH MR. WHERLER.

"Mayor Cooper sent for Mr. Wheeler a day or two afterward and suggested to him not to vote for the resolution when it should come up, saying to him, as he had to me, that he wanted sufficient time in which to examine into the subject. That action on the part of Mr. Cooper having been enough to prevent the passage of the resolution, it now lies on the table of the Board of Police in the same condition as when I first spoke to Mr. Cooper on the subject. From that time to this I have never heard that Mayor Cooper had examined into the subject, or had satisfied himself as to the best method of clearing the streets of the city. Had it not been for giving evidence as against a naked assertion yesterday in the Mayor's office, I should have stated when Mr. Cooper asked me what I had to say as against the second allegation, that in my opinion the Mayor, and the Mayor alone, was entirely responsible for the present condition of the streets of the city.

The reporter also called last evening at the Rockingham, at Fifty-sixth street and Broadway, where Commissioner Ethardt resides. In answer to an inquiry as to whether he had anything he desired to make public Mr. Erhardt replied he had nothing whatever to say.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

In relation to the removal of heads of departs in the city government the charter provides that after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, of the Governor expressed in writing."

In relation to the removal of heads of bureaus and "but no regular clerk or head of a bureau cause of the proposed removal and has been allowed

In relation to the removal of officers and members of the uniformed force of the Fire Repartment, the

EMOVALS MUNT BE FOR CAUSE.

A number of firemen were dismissed the department on the charge of "conduct prejudicial to good order" in having sold their pay in advance. The case of George McLaughlin, foreman of a hook and ladder company, was selected as a test, and action was brought in the Supreme Court to compel his restoration. Judgment was given in favor of McLaughlin by Judge Drady, who delivered the opinion, holding as follows:—"We do not think the power of removal depends whelly upon the mere discretion of the respondents (the Board of Fire Commissioners), but must rest upon a violation of orders, fules or regulations prescribed, which do not appear to have been adopted; and further, that if they existed, the dismissal of the relator was erroneous, secause the charge as specified was not proved. The judgment of the respondents in determining the relator guilty of the charge against him and dismissing him from the department was therefore erroneous and must be reversed."

This case was appealed to the Court of Appeals, but the appeal was subsequently withfrawn by the Corporation Counsel, and McLaughlin was restored to the department. Judge Brady's decision covers the points that a removal under the charter provision relating to uniformed firemen must be for cause, and that the courts have the power to examine into the sufficiency both of the cause and of the proof.

BIGHT OF INTERVENTION BY THE COURTS.

In The People vs. Board of Police, 39 New York, report 506, which was to compel the reinstatement of a police officer who had been removed for alleged insufficient cause, Judge Woodruff, in announcing the aftirmation of the judgment in favor of the dismissed officer, says:—'Teonclude, therefore, in the case before us that the Supreme Court had power and that on appeal this Court has power to examine the case upon the whole of the evidence to see upon the whole of the procession of the process of the process of neglect of duty by absence from duty as a parfolinan of the Ninth precinet." He had proviously sai

exist, and the dary confirmed the above decision. These decisions settle the point that a removal for cause means for a good and sufficient cause, and that the cause assigned must be sustained by proof. Are they inconsistent with the theory that the officers to be removed are entitled to a reasonable latitude of defence and explanation?

LEGAL.

THE COUNTY CLERKSHIP.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY, REGRET AND DE-NUNCIATION ADOPTED BY THE TAMMANY MEN OF THE FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT-THE RE-PLY OF MR. GUMBLETON.

A well attended meeting of the Tammany Gereral Committee of the Fifth Assembly district was held then speaking quite deliberatery, as is his custom, as replied:

"I have nothing which I care to say which would interest the public. My case was closed yesterday, when an accused person has left the room of the accuser, and the Mayor then says his case is closed, I suppose that ends the matter.

"The Mayor evidently wished to avoid going into a legal tilt," remarked the reporter.

"Cooper," and the Countied "Richmond Hill and Aaron Burr." It was a sketch of notable events and buildings in that portion of the city between Macdougal, Spring, Hudson steps taken by David Dadley Field and Judge Fuller, ton in the hearing had before Mayor Ely in 1877.

Hast evening at No. 242 Spring street, Mr. Henry A. Gumbleton, late County Clerk, was warmly applauded as the present time insists upon peace, general good will and as little new legislation as may be compatible with the public interest. It is idle and vain, for a sketch of notable events and buildings in that portion of the city between Macdougal, Spring, Hudson and Fourth streets, formerly known as Richmond but the people, the nation, and the attitude of the latter is substantially correct."

thanks was moved by Alderman Bennett. Couns versing with many of the old democrats of the dis-crict that it was their desire to express their sympa-

thy with Mr. Gumbleton in view of the events which had recently startled the community. He therefore offered the following resolutions:—

Whereas Governor Robinson has seen fit, upon a charge prompted and instigated by political enemies to the regular democratic party of this county, to remove from the office of County Clerk, Hon. Henry A. Gumbleton, who was elected to that position by a majority of 47,000 votes, and whereas the charges on which the said removal was hased were substantially that during his administration of nearly three years he had overcharged fees amounting to the sums of \$4.80 on an official business covering thousands of dollars monthly; and whereas, in answer to the said charges Mr. Gumbleton showed with convincing clearness not only that they were raises but that the porsons making them were acting in had faith and with a predstermination to get possession of the Office for political purposes; therefore be it.

Rasolved, That we, the democratic electors of the Fifth Assombly district in moeting assembled, recognize in the

this when adversity seems to come upon file, though it is not, as has been very justly said, a kind of adversity which would blight the career of an official who, whatever his faults may be, never intentionally violated the law. I have nothing to say the condennation of the Governor as

County Clerk Thompson was not arrested up to eleven o'clock last night, and he appeared to be not at all solicitous on that point. He was at the Man-hattan Club up to eleven o'clock and enjoyed a good dinner with several friends, one of whom was Sheriff

MR. THOMPSON UNDISTURBED.

PENNSYLVANIA PROTECTION.

PROTECTIONISTS PROTESTING IN VIGOROUS LAN-GUAGE-LEON CHOTTEAU BOUNDLY ABUSED.

The Industrial League is an association of Pennsylvania manufacturers, founded upon rigid principles of protection, and whose mission is vigi watch and earnestly to resist all attempts to rea or lessen the tax upon imported goods. The repre-sentative council of the league has just issued, for the benefit of its constituents, a review of the situa tion regarding the commercial laws of the country. Mr. Wood's attempt to overthrow the tariff laws in tion of special commercial treaties, the neg tiation of which is pronounced to be the most menacing and insidious danger to the industries of this
country. After showing how such conventions are
always considered and matured in secret by the state
Department, and by the Senate with closed doors
in executive session, it is claimed that the direct Representatives of the people have no discretion but
to meekly ratify the acts of their superfors. "It
avails nothing," the address says, "even though
one of the most important privileges of the House
of Representatives—that of originating all measures
relating to the revenue—is quite nullified by the assumption that rates of import duty may thus be established, which have not only not originated in,
but perhaps are disapproved by, the House."

The intelligence and patriotism of the President of the

POLITICAL NOTES.

Brant and Sargent is the Presidential ticket of the Maysville (Cal.) Appeal and other Pacific slope jour-

According to the Utica Observer (dom.), "The most tered during the past ten years was timidity."

The Inter-Ocean believes "Thurman, as a democratic Presidential candidate, is gaining ground in the South and Tilden stock is on the decline." "It was," says the Pittaburg Desputch, "a splendid recognition of the colored man in politics to nominate Mr. Rainey for Clerk of the House-when he

Speaking of the election of Speaker Randall the Hartford Times (dem.) says:— The result is an ex-cellent one. It is in the interest of honest legislation, and one of the best of Speakers is secured.' The Cincinnati Enquirer warns Mr. Blaine that if he "has any relations living around in Indiana he had better file his papers and put in a squatter's claim

on that State. Colfax has been skipping around the State pretty lively within the past few months." ers in Congress thus:-"The best thing by far the ers in Congress thus:—The best thing by far the greenback national labor faction can possibly do is, without regard to past political affiliations, to cast their lot with the national old line democracy—the party of the people, for the people, and which always works for the greatest good and the greatest

for the greenbackers to give up the ghost. It says:—
"Hopelessly beaten almost everywhere on the square issue last fall, and conspicuously routed in all of the spring elections, the greenbackers seem unable to comprehend that their reason for being has departed, and that the people have repudiated their

extravagant claims." The Providence Press takes a hopeful view of the situation at Washington. In its opinion, "Congress is overawed and influenced by public opinion, which at the present time insists upon peace, general good THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

UNSUITABLE ARRANGEMENTS AT BIRKENHEAD-NECESSITY FOR REPORM. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, March 20, 1879. The Liverpool Courier says:-"The lairage and tant. The trade refuses to use them further than necessity compels." The Courier calls on the Mersey Dock Board to remedy this state of things or the meat trade will be entirely driven away.

TATION CALLS ON MR. WELSH.

LONDON, March 7, 1879

A delegation of leading Americans engaged in the live cattle and dead meat trade between the United States and Great Britain waited on Mr. Welsh, the United States Minister at this Court, and had an exended interview upon the subject of the cattle and most trade between the two countries. Among the delegation were:—William Fuller, of Messrs. Martin & Fuller, of Philadelphia; G. C. Tofley, of Messrs Messrs. Morris & Allerton, Chicago: E. Van Wagner, of Messrs. Sherman & Gillett, New York, and Colone change of views it was apparent that the delegation were strongly of opinion that the action of the British government in the interdiction of live cattle had not been damaging to the interests of the United States; that for some time past American live cattle had been shipped to Great Britain at a loss to the shippers with no present nor immediate prospect of improvement; that dead meat is and can be shipped at a reasonable profit, and that with the great improvements in retrigorated transportation the trace is capable of any extension requisite to meet the demands of consumers here. It was stated that the prejudice heretofore existing against American meat had been completely broken down, a greatmany consumers now preferring American meat after refrigeration to English fresh killed, and from which the animal heat had not been exhausted. It was admitted that the steamship companies would not be gainers by the change of views it was apparent that the delegation fresh killed, and from which the animal heat had not been exhausted. It was admitted that the steamship companies would not be gainers by the loss of the live cattle trade, as one ship can transport in dead meat a quantity equal to the capacity of ten ships for live cattle. The meat trade to be made profitable can only be carried on by practical men possessed of large means, with special facilities for doing this business and capable of withstanding the great fluctuations in prices which are constantly recurring here. A private letter from the United States Consul at Christiania informs me that by a royal ordinance of February 25 the Norwegian government has prohibited the importation from all ports in the United States of live stock (cattle), sheep and goats. Three hundred head of cattle, the first importation under the order in Council for slaughter on the quay, arrived in the Mersey to-lay (Friday), and were brought to the new slaughter house at Birkenhead. The same steamer landed sheep and pigs at Liverpool, but they were not schedu ed.

MILK REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES.

to the new staughter nouse at Birkenhead. The same steamer landed sheep and pigs at Liverpool, but they were not schedu ed.

MILE REPORM IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Welsh and several other gentlemen will to-day inspect the Aylesbury Dairy Company, which has for many years supplied the London public with pure milk, under sanitary and other regulations. It is intended to adopt a similar process in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

AMERICAN BEEVES SLAUGHTERED-THE DIS-

EASE REPORTED TO BE FOUND ALARMINGLY

PREVALENT AMONG THEM. TORONTO, March 20, 1879. A special cable despatch to the Globe, dated London, March 19, says:- "A cargo of cattle exported on the steamer Brazilian were slaughtered at Liverpool yesterday. Thirteen of the number were found suffering from pleuro-pneumonia of a pronounced con-tagious type. The animals were purchased mainly

in the Chicago markets. Another cargo of cattle exported on the steamer Outario were slaughtered also, and fifteen cases of Ontario were statisticce asso, and inteen takes or pleuro-pneumonia found. The lungs were soized and sent to the Privy Council authorities in London. Mr. Wetsby watched the slaughtering on behalf of the shipowners. He admits that the cattle were diseased. These cattle were also purchased in the Chicago.

cago markets."

These were the first consignments slaughtered at the new abattoirs at Birkenbead, erected under the new regulations compelling American cattle to be slaughtered at the port of debarkation. They were the first cases of disease detected since January.

There were no Canadian cattle aboard these steamers.

THE REPORT DISBELIEVED.

CHICAGO, March 20, 1879. tion of a special despatch from Toronto of cable news, said to have been published in the Globe, of that city, to the effect that the cattle exported in the steamer Brazilian had, upon arrival at Liverpool,

steamer Stazilian had, upon arrival at Liverpool, been found to be suffering from pleure-pneumonia, and had been slaughtered. It was said, also, that most of the shipment was from Chicago.

A DOURFUL STORY.

The truth of the report is doubted, and certainly as to the assertion that the cattle exported from Chicago had pleure-pneumonia, as there has never been a trace of that disease found within this cattle district.

protective policy.

The Collector of Customs at this port does not believe that any diseased cattle have been exported from here.

PROMPT ACTION OF PENNSYLVANIA. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Hannisbuno, March 20, 1879.
The Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, having received information that pleuropneumonia had broken out among cattle in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a bill was introduced in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a bill was introduced in the Senate to-day similar to those recently ensected in New York and New Jersey authorizing the Governor to use every possible effort to prevent the spread of the disease. As it will require at least six days to pass the act under the constitution of the state, a concurrent resolution was adopted in the Senate to-day authorizing the Governor to take such preliminary action as may be necessary to prevent its further spreading. The Governor has already sent several veterinary surgeons to inquire into the alleged existence of the disease with a view to its suppression.

EFFORTS IN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT TO CHECK THE SPREAD OF DISEASE-PROVISIONS OF THE NEW CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

Orrawa, March 18, 1879.

A bill to provide against the introduction or spreading of infectious or contagious diseases among Canadian cattle was laid before Parliament by the Minister of Agriculture yesterday, and is likely to pass without opposition. The Senate have called for a copy or all correspondence that has passed between the Department of Agriculture and the Imperial and United States governments, as well as be-tween the department and its agents, relative to the tween the department and its agents, relative to the placing of an embargo upon cattle coming into Can; ada from the United States. It is expected that this return will be printed in a few days, and will furnish a considerable amount of interesting matter. The new Cattle bill provides that any party, the owner of cattle or a dealer, failing to report to the government immediately upon perceiving the appearance of infectious or contagious diseases among the cattle owned by him or under his care shall not be entitled to any compensation where it becomes necessary to slaughter such cattle, and if it is proved that he has fraudulently concealed the existence of the disease among cattle owned by the offending party or under his care he shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$200 in addition to confiscating his cattle.

offending party or under his care he shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$200 in addition to confiscating his cattle.

The Governor General may from time to time, by order in Council, prohibit the importation into Canada of cattle, sheep, horses, swine or other animals; or of fiesh, hides, hoofs, horus or other parts of animals; or of hay, straw, fodder or other articles coming from places where such infection or contagion is known to exist, for such periods as may be deemed necessary to prevent the introduction of such infection among Canadian cattle. Railway companies will be compelled to make a provision of water and food for animals carried upon the railway of the company, the water and food so provided to be supplied upon request of the party in charge of the cattle or of a government inspector. The Governor General may from time to time define the limits of ports, of infected places, and appoint inspectors and other officers when deemed necessary. Any order prohibiting the importation of cattle or animals of any kind into the country, or establishing quarantines, or declaring infected places, or ordering the slaughtering of animals, will be published in the Canada Gazette. An inspector will be at liberty to enter any stable, field or oowshed where he likes reasonable grounds for believing that the cattle contained therein have become affected with infection or contagious discesses, and any party refusing admission shall be subject to a fine. The government may at any time demand proof that animals imported into or passing through Canada shall not at the time of their embarkation have been brought from any locality where any infectious disease may at that time be in existence. The bill altogether covers about nine pages and enters very minutely into detail.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THIS CITY AND BROOKLYN.

city and Brooklyn in reference to the conveying of left Brooklyn on an early train yester for Rye Lake, Westchester county, to

OIL PRODUCERS AND REFINERS.

EFFORTS TO EFFECT CO-OPERATION-A SECRET CONFERENCE-MOVEMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF BAISING PRICES AND LIMITING PRODUCE

An important convention of the leading producers of the Pennsylvania oil regions and the New York refiners has been in session for the past three days at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, discussing plans for the formation of a coalition of the refining and producing interests. Eighteen of the most prominent oil producers of Oli City, Cleveland and Petrolia arrived in this city on Tuesday and a preliminary conference was held in the parlors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel on that evening. It was decided to have daily sessions until all the plans that might be pre-sented should be fully discussed and some united scheme of action decided upon. The first regular and continued for about two hours, an adjourned the producers present were William Hasson, John Fertig, F. W. Mitchell, George H. Van Vleck, John L. F. E. Boden, Wesley Chambers, James M. Gaffy, Marcus Brunner, W. J. Yang, L. Haldeman, D. A. Stewart, George H. Nesbitt, William S. McMillan, J. H. Simmonds. Representatives from nearly all the New York refiners and several Western companies

A PROFOSED COMBINATION.

Vesterday the session occupied many hours, numerous suggestions were made and discussed at ler the debate throughout being animated and well tained. The proceedings were conducted all thro except those immediately interested and had received invitations to attend. It

consisting of John Fertig. J. L. Grandin, William McMillan, L. H. Smith and three other gentlemen reference to working up the details of an arran ment between the resingers and producers.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS.

The committee held a consultation with the Ne York refiners late yesterday afternoon, when it we discovered that there were conflicting interess among the refiners, which would prevent any decision being arrived at then, and they determined it return to the West to consult with the great body oproducers at Oil City, and to wait for results after the refiners should have combined. It was to the interest, of all concerned that there should be perfecultanimity of action among each class before any coalition is accomplished. The convention adjourned last evening.

cents per barrel in the value of all oil now ground.

A VICTORY FOR YONKERS.

For a number of years past the taxpayers of Yonkers have found fault with the equalization of taxes as made by the Board of Supervisors of Westchester county. In 1875 Jacob Read, the Supervisor of Yonkers, appealed to the Board of State Assessors for redress, and a decision was rendered by them to the effect that an overtax of \$9,980 had been levied. In 1877 Mr. Read appealed a second time from the oppression of the county supervisors, who now determined to defend their cause. The State assessors tried the case at White Plains and decided that Yonkers had been unjustly taxed in the sum of \$6,038 G3. A writ of certiorari was obtained from Judge Dykman, of the Supreme Court, compelling the State assessors to make a certified return of their proceedings in the matter at the Special Term, Judge Dykman then decided against the State assessors. They appealed to the General Term State assessors. They appealed to the General Term effect that an overtax of \$9,980 had been levied. In return of their proceedings in the matter at the Special Term. Judge Dykman then decided against the State assessors. They appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and Judge Dykman's decision was affirmed. Finally the case was carried to the Court of Appeals. The arguments took place on the 6th of February, 1879, and on last Tuesday a decision was handed down reversing those of the Generi, and Special terms of the Supreme Court.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS.

The Board on Army Equipments met in the Army Building, corner of Houston and Greene streets, yes terday forenoon, at eleven o'clock, General N. A. Miles presiding and Major Sanger acting as recorder. The Board proceeded at once to discuss the question of the adoption of a helmet for the officers and enlisted men of infantry and artillery. Many models were presented by a number of firms engaged in the manufacture of military equipments. The merits of each were reviewed, as well as the subject of the policy of giving the helmet to the artillery and infantry as it is already in use in the cavalry. The final decision of the Board was not announced. The general impression, however, is that the helmet will hereafter be the head gear of all engaged in the American military service. The subject of a water and moth proof process was presented by a New York firm and attracted much attention from members of the Board.

The Board to-day will have before it the question of shoes. John Ennis sent his shoes, used in the late walking contest, as a model for the Board to take into consideration. The Board proceeded at once to discuss the question

FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The United States ship Supply and merchant ship Trimountain arrived two days ago from Havre freighted with goods sent from this country to the Paris Exposition last summer. The former carried 660 packages and the latter 414. The rush of con signees to the Custom House yesterday to signoes to the Custom House yesterday to swear to their certificates was enormous. The arrangements made by Commissioner General McCornick greatly facilitated matters. He issued a certificate to exhibitors or their agents which had to be presented to the permit clerk in the Custom House, and oath taken that the goods or wares were of American product or manufacture, and for which no fees were charged. Captain C. N. Brackett, special agent of the Treasury, and a number of other customs employes have been detailed to superintend the discharge of freight from the vessels and its delivery. Few of the packages will go under "general order," as nearly all have been or will be claimed in the time allowed by law for holding merchandise on the dock. The United States ship Constitution, also loaded with exhibits, which has put into Spain with a broken rudder, will not reach here for six weeks.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

A special meeting of the revived University Club was held at Delmonico's last evening, a large num-ber of the newly elected members being in attendance. After an hour spent in conversation the president, Mr. G. Baldwin, called the gentlemen to General Patrick was engaged yesterday in visiting the various railroad and steamboat offices in this plan for its management.